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BOROUGH OF SALE



REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1956



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1956

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the health and sanitary conditions in your Borough during 1956.

The vital statistics show a very favourable comparison with the national statistics, the birth rate being well above the average, and the death rate no worse than that for the whole country. There are, however, two unsatisfactory points to which I would like to refer. The first is the wastage of infant life occurring either just before or just after birth. In 1955 there were 14 still births and 14 children died during their first week from conditions which could not have been prevented in the present state of medical knowledge. In 1956 there were 23 still births and 6 children died within the first week; in other words 4% of children who reached the stage of development at which they could have been expected to survive failed to do so. We cannot afford to be complacent about our improving health conditions while one child in every twentyfive fails to survive long enough to enjoy them. The second very disturbing fact is the tremendous increase in lung cancer in men. No fewer than 23 men aged between 44 and 81 years died from this one cause. Statistical evidence has been accumulated in this country and many other parts of the world that heavy cigarette smokers are much more frequently attacked by this disease than non-smokers. Even though many heavy smokers are unaffected, and a few non-smokers died of lung cancer, there is ample evidence on which to advise strongly that heavy cigarette smoking is dangerous, and it is to be hoped that the leaders of the public will accept their responsibility and give an example in this matter.

It has been noted for some years that there is an increase in the proportion of men dying between the ages of 45 and 65 years, frequently very suddenly, or after only short illnesses. Many of these are men in executive posts and positions of responsibility. Medical Officers of Health are required to consider all matters affecting the health of persons living in their areas and are realizing that since the main causes of death are now non-infectious diseases, they must consider the factors giving rise to these conditions. With this in mind an investigation has been begun throughout Cheshire into the nature of the illnesses responsible for these deaths in middle life, and the progress will be reported to the Council from time to time.

There has been no excessive incidence of illness during the year among the adult population, as shown in the Ministry of National Insurance returns of sickness claims, and we have been relatively free from infectious disease. Unfortunately we had a number of cases of poliomyelitis, some of them severe, and one fatal.

The development of an effective vaccine against this disease has enabled us to start protecting children living in the area, and there was a very good response to the invitation to parents to register their children for inoculation.

Once again there was an increase in the notifications of tuberculosis and this upward trend is being watched very anxiously as it is contrary to the position in the country as a whole.

Since I began compiling this report I have been appointed to a similar

post in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and it is appropriate therefore that I should review the developments in the health services of the Borough during the eight years I have been here.

Firstly to deal with environmental factors for which the Borough Council have the main responsibility; I must refer to one of the factors most responsible for good health - namely housing. The Council had erected over 1,000 houses up to the end of 1956 and in the same time 136 houses found to be unfit for habitation had been closed or demolished either individually or in clearance areas. During the survey carried out in accordance with the Housing Repairs and Rent Act 1954, 249 houses were found to be unfit and require demolition by the end of 1961. I would refer next to Food Hygiene; in 1954 the Borough Council took over the duties of Food and Drugs Authority for the area from Cheshire County Council, and the responsibility for food sampling and analysis passed to our own officers. A high standard of purity was found generally and most of the samples which were found to be unsatisfactory were sausages of low meat content or containing undeclared preservative. An attempt was made to persuade food traders in the Borough to set up a Clean Food Guild, but few were prepared to co-operate; those who did went to a good deal of trouble to carry out the wishes of the Health Department and improve the standard of their premises and the care taken by their staffs in handling foodstuffs. The Food and Drugs Act 1955, which lays down certain rules and practices, has led to some improvement in food handling but there is still room for further advances.

I would also like to refer to Clean Air. For some years the Council has played a leading part along with neighbouring authorities in the investigation of atmospheric pollution, especially that arising from industrial development on the west of the Borough. More recently a day to day investigation of conditions within the Borough has been conducted. The conclusions drawn from these investigations are that there is a gradual increase in the amount of industrial pollution affecting the Borough but that the majority of the pollution arises from domestic chimneys. Since the passing of the Clean Air Act the Council have adopted Byelaws to ensure that all new properties have grates capable of burning smokeless fuels, and a survey of a possible smoke control area on the windward side of the town has been begun.

Turning to the health services provided by the Cheshire County Council in the Borough, I would like to refer particularly to protective inoculations. During the eight years, in addition to vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria which had been so successfully carried out in the days when they were the responsibility of the Borough, inoculations have been introduced to protect children against whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, and finally poliomyelitis. Each of these has been made available as soon as a proved and safe prophylactic has been produced, and the response of parents has been very gratifying. The effectiveness of each of these products has resulted in a marked reduction in the incidence of infectious disease. Fortunately combined vaccines effective against up to three diseases have been produced, otherwise the number of injections to which children would have been subjected would have been prohibitive. Within the last few weeks the Ministry of Health have pronounced against the use of combined vaccines but one can only hope that they will have second thoughts, as otherwise the effect can only be a fall in the level of protection against these serious infective conditions.

In closing this introductory letter, I would like to pay tribute to the excellent assistance which I have received from all members of the staff of the health department at all times and especially during my illness in the early part of the year. I would also like to express my thanks to Dr. Longbottom, Medical Officer of Health of Altrincham, who acted for me during this period and to say how much I appreciated the kindness and forbearance of the Council at the time. I would particularly mention my indebtedness to Mr. Norris, your Chief Public Health Inspector for his help at all times, and for his preparation of that part of this report referring to the Sanitary Conditions of the Borough.

Finally I would like to thank all my colleagues in other departments, and you Mr. Mayor, the Chairman, Vice Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and the other members of the Council for your interest, consideration and kindness during my period as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. TELFORD BURN.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE MAYOR

Alderman W. A. JONES, J.P., M.R.S.H.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Councillor E. LEE, M.I.E.E.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor S. P. HARRIS.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs M. CAVE.

Alderman L. BETHELL.

" F. D. GEE, C.A.,

" F. B. TAYLOR.

Councillor F. C. JAMES.

" F. S. LAUGHTON, J.P.

" F. LEIGH.

" G. A. O'BRIEN.

" W. C. PEPLOE.

" P. A. A. PEPPER, C.C.

" J. S. ROWLINSON, M.A., D.Phil. F.R.I.C.

" Mrs L. STOCKDALE.

" R. G. TAYLOR.

" R. M. WILLAN.

" C. G. WOODWARD, D.C.M.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. NORRIS, Cert. S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors

R. L. COOKE, Cert. S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

M. K. WORTHINGTON, Cert. S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

J. VOYCE.

Clerk

W. SHEPHERD.

SECTION A

Statistical Summary and Social and General Conditions of the Area

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Area | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,826.5 acres |
| Population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,200 |
| (Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1956) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Houses - Number of habitable dwellings at end of 1956 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,551 |
| Housing density - Average number of dwellings per acre | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.28 |
| Size of household - Average number of persons per house | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.97 |
| Rateable value of district (as at 31st December 1956) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £581,884 |
| Income of a penny rate (financial year 1956-57) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £2,363 |

Sale is a pleasant residential borough, situated about 5½ miles south-west of Manchester, astride the main road to Chester and North Wales. There are a few light industries within the borough, but the majority of the working population is employed in the neighbouring industrial areas of Broadheath, Trafford Park and Partington, or in the business houses of Manchester.

During the period 1934 to 1939 there was considerable residential development, almost 3,000 houses being built. About 90% of these were for private owners, and this has resulted in a fairly high standard of housing in the area. Since the war this residential development has been resumed, almost 3,000 having been built; over half of these have been for owner occupiers.

There is one main and several subsidiary shopping centres, and the town is still provided with over 50 acres of publicly owned parks and open spaces for recreational purposes, and two golf courses.

The following details of the publicly owned parks, recreation grounds and open spaces have been provided by the Borough Surveyor.

| | <u>Area in acres</u> | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Worthington Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16.14 |
| Ashton Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.68 |
| Walton Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.55 |
| Priory Gardens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.17 |
| Brooklands Rest Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.12 |
| Northenden Road Little Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.62 |
| Lonsdale Rest Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.20 |
| Clarendon Crescent Playing Fields | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.68 |
| Crossford Bridge Recreation Ground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30.63 |
| Sale Moor Cricket Ground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.73 |
| Kelsall Street Children's Playground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.33 |
| Harley Road Children's Playground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.23 |
| Moorside Gardens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.50 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Woodiwiss Farm Playing Field | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.57 |
| Moor Nook (in course of development) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.93 |
| Cecil Avenue Site (undeveloped) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.41 |
| Altrincham/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.50 |
| Manchester/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.66 |
| Ashbourne Crescent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.37 |
| Carrington Lane Island Site | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.21 |
| Fairy Lane | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.26 |
| North Parade Island Site | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.22 |
| Overton Crescent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.64 |
| Chapel Road/Cross Street | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.90 |
| Eastway Rest Park | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.15 |
| Springfield Road | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.03 |
| Brayton Avenue Children's Playground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.22 |
| Dawlish Road Children's Playground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.15 |
| Gratrix Lane Children's Playground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.40 |
| Broadway Island Site | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.17 |
| Tavistock Road Children's Playground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.17 |
| Bodmin Road Children's Playground | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.21 |

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

There were 734 live births (359 males and 375 females) accredited to the Borough during 1956, an increase of 80 over 1955. 713 of these were legitimate and 21 illegitimate, equivalent to an illegitimate rate of 2.86% compared with 4.6% nationally.

In addition there were 23 still births (11 males and 12 females) all of which were legitimate. This is very much higher than 1955 when only 14 still births occurred.

The birth rate rose from 14.6 per thousand population in 1955 to 15.9 in 1956, the highest rate in the Borough since 1947, and when corrected for comparison with the national rate of 15.7 it reaches the very high level of 17.0.

The still birth rate was 30.4 per thousand total (live and still) births or 0.50 per thousand of the population, an increase of fifty per cent over last year, and well above the national rate of 23 per thousand births.

Deaths

502 Sale residents died during the year (252 males and 250 females) an increase of 11 as compared with 1955, but the increased population involved resulted in a fall in the death rate from 11.0 per thousand to 10.86. When

allowance is made for the age and sex composition of the population, the corrected death rate is almost identical with the national figure of 11.7.

In Table II I have classified the deaths according to age, sex and cause. The first point of interest from this table is that while the numbers of men and women dying over the age of 45 were about the same, the male deaths were evenly spread over the age groups but well over half of the female deaths occurred at over 75 years. The next point of interest is the major causes of death. In both sexes heart disease was the commonest cause being responsible for 93 male and 83 female deaths, but the general trend of earlier male deaths was repeated in this group. The second cause of deaths in men was cancer which accounted for 47. Half of these were due to cancer of the lung which was responsible for one in every eleven male deaths. This is by far the highest incidence of deaths from this disease which has been recorded in the Borough. Separate records of deaths from lung cancer have been shown in the annual reports from 1950 and the figures are -

| 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 23 |

There is no doubt that there is an actual increase in the number of cases of this disease, and that the higher figures are not just due to better diagnosis. Careful statistical investigations in this and other countries show that town dwellers are more commonly afflicted than the rural population, suggesting that atmospheric pollution must play some part, but over any part of the country heavy cigarette smokers are very much more frequently affected than light or non-smokers or than pipe smokers. Despite the fact that no causal factor has been demonstrated in cigarette smoke it seems reasonable to accept that there is a direct connection between heavy cigarette smoking (more than 40 per day) and this increasingly common and very fatal disease. Other lung diseases were equal third cause of death in men with cerebral vascular diseases (stroke, apoplexy, and clot on the brain). These latter diseases were the second commonest cause of death in women, affecting particularly those in the older age groups, and cancers were third commonest in this sex.

The average age at death for men was 66 and for women $69\frac{3}{4}$.

Infantile Mortality

There was an appreciable fall in the number of infant deaths this year 12 occurring (4 males, 8 females) as compared with 17 in 1955. This coupled with the increased number of births has given us a fall in the infantile mortality rate from 26 per thousand associated births to 16.3. The rate for England and Wales fell from 24.9 to 23.8 in the same period. 6 of the 12 deaths occurred within 48 hours of birth, 4 of them being premature babies and one having severe congenital abnormalities. 3 others also had congenital abnormalities which contributed to their deaths at a later date.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death of a woman during pregnancy in which the pregnancy contributed to the cause of death.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Births

| <u>Live births</u> | | | | | | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 352 | 361 | 713 |
| Illegitimate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 359 | 375 | 734 |
| <u>Stillbirths</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Legitimate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Illegitimate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - | - | - |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Live birth rate per 1,000 population | | | | | ... | ... | ... | 15.9 |
| Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population | | | | | ... | ... | ... | 0.50 |
| Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) | | | | | ... | ... | ... | 30.4 |

Deaths

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> | |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| | 252 | 250 | 502 | |
| Death rate per 1,000 population | ... | ... | ... | 10.86 |
| Infantile mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year) | ... | ... | ... | |
| Neonatis (1st month) | 3 | 4 | 7 | |
| Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 associated live births | ... | ... | ... | 16.35 |
| Maternal mortality (deaths associated with child bearing) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 total births) | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 |

TABLE II

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

| CAUSES OF DEATH | | | | Sex | 0-1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65-74 | 75 & over | All ages |
|-----------------|--|--|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| ALL CAUSES | | | | M | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 71 | 79 | 83 | 252 |
| | | | | F | 8 | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 50 | 54 | 127 | 250 |
| 1. | Tuberculosis, respiratory | | | M | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Syphilitic disease | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Diphtheria | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Whooping cough | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Meningococcal infection | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Acute poliomyelitis | | | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Measles | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic diseases | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Malignant neoplasm, stomach | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | 5 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| 11. | Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | | | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 23 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 12. | Malignant neoplasm, breast | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | - | 8 |
| 13. | Malignant neoplasm, uterus | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | | | M | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 18 |
| | | | | F | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 17 |
| 15. | Leukaemia, aleukaemia | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | F | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 16. | Diabetes | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of nervous system | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 14 | 33 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 15 | 37 | 59 |
| 18. | Coronary disease angina | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 21 | 16 | 57 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | 12 | 23 |
| 19. | Hypertension with heart disease | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 20. | Other heart disease | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 23 | 33 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 11 | 38 | 56 |
| 21. | Other circulatory disease | | | M | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 16 |
| 22. | Influenza | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 23. | Pneumonia | | | M | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | F | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |

| CAUSES OF DEATH | | | | Sex | 0-1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65-74 | 75 & over | All ages |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| 24. | Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | M | - | - | - | - | 7 | 9 | 6 | 22 |
| | | | | | F | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| 25. | Other diseases of | | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | respiratory system | ... | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 26. | Ulcer of stomach and | | | | M | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | duodenum | ... | ... | ... | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis | | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | and diarrhoea | ... | | | F | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| 28. | Nephritis and nephrosis | ... | | | M | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| | | | | | F | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate | ... | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth, | | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | abortion | ... | ... | ... | F | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 31. | Congenital malformations | ... | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | F | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 32. | Other defined and | | | | M | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| | illdefined diseases | ... | | | F | 3 | - | - | - | 6 | 6 | 7 | 22 |
| 33. | Motor vehicle accidents | ... | | | M | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| | | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34. | All other accidents | ... | | | M | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | | | | | F | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 35. | Suicide | ... | ... | ... | M | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | 5 |
| | | | | | F | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 36. | Homicide and operations | | | | M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | of war | ... | ... | ... | F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE III

INFANTILE MORTALITYDeaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year

| CAUSES OF DEATH | 1st day | 2-7 days | 1-2 weeks | 2-3 weeks | 3-4 weeks | Total under 1 | 1-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-9 months | 9-12 months | Total under 1 year |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Prematurity | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Congenital abnormalities ... | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Birth injuries and associated conditions ... | - | 1 [⌘] | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Post-natal infections ... | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 ^X | 3 |
| Pulmonary atelectasis | 1 [⌘] | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 |

X Associated with congenital abnormality

⌘ Associated with prematurity

TABLE IV
CANCER DEATHS DURING 1956

| Site of lesion | Sex and age periods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Totals | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|----|-----------|---|---|----|--------|--|
| | Under 24 | | 25-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65-74 | | 75 & over | | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buccal cavity and pharynx | ... | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| Oesophagus & stomach | ... | ... | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 8 | | |
| Intestine | ... | ... | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | | |
| Larynx, lungs & bronchi | ... | ... | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | 6 | 1 | 10 | - | 2 | 1 | | |
| Breast | ... | ... | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 8 | | |
| Uterus | ... | ... | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 4 | | |
| Ovary | ... | ... | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| Prostate and bladder | ... | ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | | |
| Bone | ... | ... | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | | |
| Others | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| TOTALS | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 39 | | |

SECTION B
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a relatively low incidence of infectious disease during the year the main features being an outbreak of dysentery which started at the beginning of February, and an extensive epidemic of measles which began soon after the schools reopened after the summer holidays and continued to the end of the year. The outbreak of poliomyelitis which affected the whole of the area around Manchester gave rise to seventeen cases in Sale, of which one unfortunately proved fatal.

In all there were 421 cases of infectious disease notified during the year as compared with 821 in 1955.

Measles

Apart from one or two sporadic cases the area was free of measles until the last week in September when 9 cases occurred in one school. The outbreak remained confined to this school for three weeks then spread throughout the Borough reaching a peak with 56 cases during the first week in November, and dying down during December. In all there were 240 cases in the outbreak before the end of the year.

Whooping cough

There was no major outbreak of this disease during the year but there was a continuation over the whole twelve months of individual cases and 72 were notified in all.

Once again a high proportion of infants were vaccinated with whooping cough vaccine during the year.

Scarlet fever

23 mild cases of scarlet fever occurred during the year as compared with 55 during 1955. None of these cases required admission to hospital on either medical grounds or inability to isolate.

Diphtheria

For the sixth successive year there was no confirmed case of diphtheria in the Borough.

There is no doubt that the high proportion of children immunised against this disease is the main reason for this freedom from what is remembered as a terrible scourge twenty years ago. 477 children were protected during the year, and 166 given booster doses during the year.

Poliomyelitis

An extensive outbreak of poliomyelitis affected the whole of north west England during the summer and early autumn, and 17 cases occurred in the Borough. 6 of these were paralytic cases, of whom two were adults. As has been noted in recent years adult cases are almost always more severe than younger cases, and unfortunately one proved fatal, and the other has a very extensive residual paralysis. A considerable degree of recovery was made by all but one of the child cases.

During the year a vaccine which offers a degree of protection against

the paralytic form of the disease became available in this country and parents of children aged from 2 to 9 years were offered the opportunity to register their children for inoculation. About one third accepted the offer, but unfortunately supplies of the vaccine were only sufficient for about one in ten of those registered. It is hoped, however, that sufficient supplies will be available for the remainder during the summer of 1957.

Alimentary Infections

I have referred above to the outbreak of dysentery which occurred in February. The earlier cases were all confined to one part of the town but investigations failed to determine the source of infection. In all 49 cases occurred.

A man who was admitted to hospital with an abdominal complaint died a few days later, and after death it was found that he had been suffering from a very severe type of salmonella bowel infection. This case was not notified in this area.

Tuberculosis

A disturbing rise in the incidence of this disease has been noted for the second year in succession, despite the fall which is being recorded in other parts of the country. Last year there was an increase of 9 in the number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis and this year there have been 5 more notifications giving a total of 32. At the same time there have been 5 new non-pulmonary cases as compared with 2 last year.

Even if this is due to earlier diagnosis it gives rise to some concern, in view of the fact that the area is of a high residential standard, and must be watched very carefully.

Three deaths occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis this year compared with one in 1955.

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(other than tuberculosis) during the year 1956

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Total cases notified</u> | <u>Cases Admitted to hospital</u> | <u>Total deaths</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Measles | 243 | 1 | - |
| Whooping cough | 72 | 2 | - |
| Scarlet fever | 23 | - | - |
| Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)... .. | 13 | ⌘ | 12 |
| Erysipelas | 2 | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - |
| Dysentery | 49 | 3 | 1 ^x |
| Smallpox | - | - | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 2 | 1 | - |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum | - | - | - |
| Poliomyelitis - Paralytic | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Poliomyelitis - Non-paralytic | 11 | 11 | - |
| Food poisoning | - | - | - |
| Paratyphoid fever | - | - | - |
| Acute infective encephalitis | - | - | - |
| Meningococcal infection | - | - | - |
| Totals | 421 | 24 | 14 |

⌘ Number of cases admitted to hospital unknown; these cases are admitted by general practitioners directly to hospital.

X This case was admitted to hospital with another condition and the diagnosis of dysentery was only made after death.

TABLE VI

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE AGE-INCIDENCE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

| <u>Periods</u> | <u>Scarlet fever</u> | <u>Acute poliomyelitis Paralytic</u> | <u>Non-paralytic</u> | <u>Puerperal pyrexia</u> | <u>Pneumonia</u> | <u>Whooping cough</u> | <u>Measles</u> | <u>Dysentery</u> | <u>Erysipelas</u> | <u>TOTALS</u> |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 0 - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | 11 |
| 1 - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 15 | 47 | 4 | - | 67 |
| 3 - | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 11 | 67 | 3 | - | 90 |
| 5 - | 9 | 2 | 6 | - | - | 32 | 123 | 13 | - | 185 |
| 10 - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 6 | - | 16 |
| 15 - | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 10 |
| 25 - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | - | 12 |
| 35 - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 6 | - | 10 |
| 45 - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| 65 and over | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| Totals | 23 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 72 | 243 | 49 | 2 | 421 |

TABLE VII

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

| | St. Annes | Brooklands | Sale Moor | St. Pauls | St. Johns | St. Martins | St. Marys | Mersey | TOTALS |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Scarlet fever | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 23 |
| Pneumonia | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 13 |
| Acute poliomyelitis - | | | | | | | | | |
| Paralytic | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Non-paralytic | 3 | - | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 11 |
| Puerperal pyrexia... .. | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Measles | 48 | 33 | 34 | 26 | 49 | 15 | 36 | 2 | 243 |
| Whooping cough | 10 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 72 |
| Dysentery | 7 | 1 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 49 |
| Erysipelas | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Totals | 72 | 46 | 96 | 41 | 64 | 39 | 46 | 17 | 421 |

TABLE VIII
TUBERCULOSIS

| | <u>New Cases</u> | | | | <u>Deaths</u> | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| | <u>Respiratory</u> | | <u>Non-Respiratory</u> | | <u>Respiratory</u> | | <u>Non-Respiratory</u> | |
| | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> |
| Under 1 year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 to 5 years | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 to 15 years | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 to 25 years | 6 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 25 to 35 years | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 35 to 45 years | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 45 to 55 years | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55 to 65 years | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 65 and upwards | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Totals | 19 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |

TABLE IX

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL FIGURES FROM REGISTER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

| | M A L E S | | F E M A L E S | | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary | |
| Number on register, 1st January, 1956 ... | 103 | 22 | 80 | 9 | 214 |
| New notifications, 1956 | 19 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 36 |
| Restored to register | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (inward transfers, un-notified cases from death returns) ... | 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 20 |
| Removed from register, deaths, outward transfers, recovered | 20 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 41 |
| Number on register, 31st December, 1956.. | 112 | 20 | 89 | 10 | 231 |

ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS TO AND DISCHARGES FROM HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR

- 16 -

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Local Health Authority Services

These are provided in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the Cheshire County Council, although there is a degree of local administrative control by the Sale & Lymm Divisional Health Committee. These services are listed, and an account of their working given, in the report of the Divisional Health Committee which is printed as an Appendix to this report.

Laboratory Service

The Regional Public Health Laboratory established in the grounds of Monsall Hospital at Manchester carries out most of the bacteriological work for the Borough, and for general practitioners in the area. A collection system has been arranged whereby practitioners in the area can leave specimens at the Health Department; collection is made by the laboratory staff daily. This has enabled reports to be made about six hours earlier than would be possible otherwise. Positive reports are telephoned through from the laboratory.

223 specimens were examined during the year as follows :-

11 throat swabs of which 1 was positive for haemolytic streptococci.

211 faecal specimens for dysentery and salmonella infection, of which 61 were positive.

1 sputa for tuberculosis, which was positive.

Diagnostic specimens for suspected cases of venereal disease are dealt with at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Hospital and Specialist Services

(a) General hospital services.

Although general hospital beds are available at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital, the majority of cases are sent to the Altrincham General Hospital or one of the Manchester hospitals.

(b) Infectious diseases.

Cases requiring hospital treatment because of the severity of their illness are admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester, at the request of the general practitioner. Where conditions prevent isolation of the patient at home, arrangements for admission are made through the Health Department.

(c) Smallpox.

Smallpox cases are treated in the Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, transport being provided by the Manchester Ambulance Service.

(d) Maternity cases.

There is a 16-bed maternity ward at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital. Other maternity hospitals are at Altrincham, Bowdon and Manchester.

(e) Venereal diseases.

Treatment clinics are available as follows :-

Salford - St. Luke's Hospital.

| | | | |
|---------|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Males | ... | Mon to Fri. | 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. |
| | | Saturday | 10 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| | | Mon & Wed. | 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |
| | | Tues, Thurs & Fri. | 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. |
| Females | ... | Mon to Fri. | 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. |
| | | Saturday | 10 a.m. to 12 noon. |
| | | Mon & Thurs. | 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. |
| | | Wed & Fri. | 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |

Salford - Hope Hospital, Salford, 6.

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----------|---------------------|
| Males | ... | Wednesday | 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. |
| Females | ... | Tuesday | 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. |

Manchester - Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, Manchester, 4.

| | | | |
|---------|-----|--------------|------------------|
| Males | ... | Mon & Thurs. | 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. |
| Females | ... | Thursday | 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. |

Manchester - Royal Infirmary.

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-------------|---------------------|
| Males | ... | Mon & Wed. | 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. |
| Females | ... | Tue. & Fri. | 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. |
| | | Wednesday | 11 a.m. to 12 noon. |

Manchester - Withington Hospital (By appointment only).

| | | | |
|---------|-----|--------|-----------|
| Females | ... | Friday | 2.30 p.m. |
|---------|-----|--------|-----------|

Manchester - St. Mary's Hospital (By appointment only).

| | | | |
|---------|-----|----------|--------|
| Females | ... | Thursday | 3 p.m. |
|---------|-----|----------|--------|

(f) Accommodation for elderly and chronic sick.

Cases of this type are mostly admitted to those hospitals which, before the introduction of the National Health Service Act, were Local Authority Institutions and Hospitals. The main ones to which Sale cases are admitted are Cranford Lodge Knutsford and Wythenshawe and Withington Hospitals, Manchester. It is always extremely difficult to get accommodation for chronic sick patients all the hospitals having an extensive waiting list, and all cases are seen at home by the geriatrician before admission.

It was not found necessary during the year to invoke proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 or Section 1 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 for the removal of elderly persons to chronic sick or hostel accommodation.

SECTION D

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Climatic conditions during 1956

I am indebted to the Sewage Works Manager for information collected at the meteorological station at the Sewage Works of which the following is a summary.

1956 could best be summed up as a cold, dull and wet year. During almost the whole year the temperatures were below average, and February was exceptionally cold, the mean temperature being almost 9°F below the average. There was ground frost on 127 nights including one in August, and air frost on 80 nights.

The sunshine record showed a total of 1,217 hours, almost 250 less than in 1955, and there was no measurable sunshine on 72 days.

The rainfall at 36.13 inches was almost 10 inches more than last year. Rain fell on 187 days as compared with 160 in 1955.

Water supply.

The water supply of the Borough is provided by Manchester Corporation. There is only one house in the district which is not on the main supply.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Work has continued on the new sewerage scheme, and the contracts for the main trunk sewers have been started. When completed these sewers should relieve the flooding which occurs in some parts of the town after heavy rain.

Work will shortly be commenced on the extensions and improvements at the sewage disposal works necessitated by the increase in the population of the Borough and of the Brooklands area of Manchester. The present works can deal with a dry weather flow of 2½ million gallons by sedimentation and biological filtration but the new works will have to cater for an increase to nearly 3 million gallons per day.

The effluent discharging into the River Mersey has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Atmospheric Pollution

The fight against atmospheric pollution, in which the Corporation has taken a leading part in the North West, has been assisted materially during the year by the passing of the Clean Air Act. The Council appointed a Clean Air Sub Committee to consider the application of the Act in the Borough, and as a first step the adoption of the building byelaw requiring all new dwelling houses to have grates capable of burning smokeless fuel has been approved.

The Corporation have continued their work in the investigation of the extent and nature of the pollution in the atmosphere both as members of the Regional Smoke Abatement Committee set up by local authorities to the south west of Manchester, and of the Conference of Co-operating Bodies set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. In addition the records of the daily volumetric pollution equipment have been prepared. These show a very high level of pollution in the winter months as compared with the summer. Since the "industrial" pollution is fairly steady throughout the year it follows that much of the winter rise is due to domestic smoke,

and in a residential area such as this it is only by an effort on the part of householders in the town that we can get much improvement. Shortly before the end of the year the North Western Gas Board introduced a new smokeless fuel which will be available in this area. This fuel has overcome many of the disadvantages of other smokeless fuels, being easy to light, and giving a quite cheerful fire. While it is becoming increasingly popular with householders who are appreciating the advantages of its smokelessness, there is no doubt that its high cost weight for weight as compared with bituminous coal has deterred many people from using it.

There have been an increasing number of complaints about gaseous atmospheric pollution most of which appears to be arising from industrial developments outside the Borough and the assistance of H.M. Alkali Inspector has been called in to deal with this.

Swimming baths

The only swimming bath in the Borough is the Council's indoor bath in Broad Road. This has a capacity of 66,000 gallons with constant circulation filtration and chlorination plant providing a $2\frac{1}{2}$ hour change of water. Floating material is removed by a scum channel.

To reduce the risk of spread of infectious disease in the summer months a sessional system is used allowing only a restricted number of bathers in the building at any time, and also controlling the length of time for which they can stay in the water.

Cemeteries.

There is one cemetery at Brooklands owned by the Corporation and occupying an area of 20 acres. The interments in 1956 numbered 294. This cemetery was opened in 1862 under the control of a Burial Board, and it was taken over by the Sale Urban District Council in 1895. There are also two other burial grounds in the town, one at St. Martin's Church and one at the Friends' Meeting House in Park Road.

Mortuary

The mortuary is situated between the Church and Chapel in the cemetery and provides very adequate services for the Borough. There is a refrigerator cabinet to hold six bodies and very good facilities for post mortem examination have been provided.

The use of the mortuary for coroner's cases is controlled by the police, but the accommodation for bodies pending burial, which can be very necessary for persons living in small overcrowded houses, is under the control of the Cemetery Superintendent.

In all the mortuary was used for the reception of 37 bodies during the year, and 30 autopsies were carried out as well as 7 other examinations of bodies. The Rest Chapel was used on 56 occasions.

Rivers and Streams

The Mersey Rivers Board deals with any matters concerning rivers pollution within the Borough. No occasion has arisen during the year where the Board has had to take action in Sale.

Closet accommodation

The majority of the dwelling houses in the district have water closets but there is a small number of closets of the conservancy type at cottages and farms in the outlying parts of the district.

Storage of petroleum

Forty-five licences are in operation relating to premises used for the storage of petroleum spirit. During the year all these premises were visited by the Chief Public Health Inspector and Fire Prevention Officer of the Cheshire County Council Fire Brigade Department.

Hackney carriages

Three licences were issued during the year relative to vehicles used for purposes of plying for hire within the Borough.

Refuse collection and disposal

The fleet of vehicles for refuse collection consists of three Fore & Aft Tippers, two Karriers, one Dennis and two S. & D. Side loaders. The three Fore & Aft Tippers have proved to be extremely useful vehicles particularly on the parts of the town farther away from the tip and in districts where manoeuvrability of the vehicle is a secondary factor. With this type of vehicle, loading is facilitated, blowing about of dust is minimised, and journeys to the tip are less frequent.

The position with regard to the recruitment of labour for refuse collection work showed an improvement. The employment of an additional loader with each of the vehicles improved the frequency of collection although it was still not possible to ensure a weekly visit to all houses.

An International Harvester Tractor fitted with hydraulically operated Bulldozer equipment was acquired in December 1954 for refuse disposal work at the tip. Previously the layering and covering of the refuse had required the employment of three men, but now the whole of the work is done by one man operating the bulldozer. The finished surface of the land is much better than was possible when manual labour was employed, and the vehicles are able to discharge their loads quicker and with much less danger of sinking in the tip surface.

Constant attention had to be given to the prevention of insect infestations at the tip and regular treatments to prevent build up of rat infestations were continued with satisfactory results.

SALVAGE

The salvage of waste materials continued during the year and £2,627 was realised from the sale of such materials.

The total weight of salvage collected since 1939 to December 1956 is 7,415 tons and the income from the sale of these materials £47,014.

January to December 1956

| | | | | | <u>Tons</u> | <u>Cwts</u> | <u>Qtrs</u> | <u>Lbs</u> | <u>£.</u> | <u>s.</u> | <u>d.</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| Waste paper and container waste | ... | | | ... | 312 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2514. | 6. | 2. |
| Ferrous metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 17. | 13. | 8. |
| Non-ferrous metals | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 11 | 0 | 25 | 37. | 17. | 9. |
| Rags, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 53. | 2. | 11. |
| String | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4. | 16. | 0. |
| <u>Total</u> | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>321</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>27</u> | <u>£2627.</u> | <u>16.</u> | <u>6.</u> |

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Drainage inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 435 |
| House inspections for defects, etc | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 708 |
| House inspections for infectious disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 |
| Re-inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1528 |
| Rooms disinfected after infectious disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| Workshops and factory inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Shops Act inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Food and Drugs Act inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 223 |
| Slaughterhouse visits for meat inspection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 270 |
| Dairies and distributors of milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98 |
| Petroleum Act inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Rats and Mice inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 394 |
| Pets Act inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 381 |
| Letters and informal notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188 |
| Statutory Notices served | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| Complied with by owners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Notices served under the Cheshire County Council Act, Section 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Work carried out by Local Authority in default | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Defective roofs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| " gutters | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| " rainwater fallpipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| " soilpipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| " sink waste pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| " floors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| " fireranges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| " yard surfaces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| " yard walls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| " staircases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| " washbasins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| " plaster | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| " pointing to brickwork | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Defective windows and doors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 |
| " chimneys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| " cold water cisterns repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | - |
| " watercloset compartments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| " waterclosets | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| " drains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Choked drains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 |
| Accumulations removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Dampness remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| New sink provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Dustbins renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 339 |

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Under the Shops Act, 1934, and the Public Health Act, 1936, shops and offices where persons are employed must be provided with suitable sanitary accommodation.

RATS AND MICE

During the year 67 minor cases of rat infestation and 23 minor cases of mice infestation were investigated. Treatment of the sewers is carried out twice yearly, usually in the Spring and in the Autumn and the following table shows the number of manholes baited and the number found to be being used by rats.

| | <u>No. of manholes baited.</u> | <u>No. of takes.</u> | <u>Poison used</u> |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Spring | 43 | 29 | Arsenic |
| Autumn | 95 | 50 | Zinc phosphide |

Test baiting of the sewers to ascertain rat infested areas is carried out annually and this year of 153 manholes which were baited, 20 showed the presence of infestation.

Factories and workshops

1. Inspection of factories, workshops and workplaces, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector :-

| | Number of | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Inspections | Written notices | Occupiers prosecuted |
| Factories with mechanical power... | 26 | - | - |
| Factories without mechanical power | 3 | - | - |
| Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises | 6 | 2 | - |
| Total | 35 | 2 | - |

2. Defects found :-

| Particulars | Number of defects | | | Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred to Inspector | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3)... | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary conveniences :- | | | | |
| Insufficient, unsuitable or defective | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Not separate for sexes ... | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences (not including offences under Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Orders, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 2 | 2 | - | - |

SECTION E
HOUSING

128 Corporation houses were completed during the year bringing the total number of dwellings owned by the Corporation to 1,961.

During 1956 the Council made the following Clearance Orders -

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Model Cottages, Hope Road | 4 dwelling houses |
| Hesketh Grove | 14 dwelling houses |
| Woodhouse Lane/Washway Road | 4 dwelling houses |
| Stanford Street | 4 dwelling houses |

and also made a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of Chapel Lane - five dwelling houses.

In addition to the above, a Demolition Order was made in respect of one dwelling house, a Closing Order made in respect of one dwelling house, and three houses ceased to be used for human habitation, the owners giving undertakings to that effect.

Certificates of Disrepair were issued to tenants in three cases where notices had been served by the landlords claiming increases in rent under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Housing Statistics

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Total number of new houses completed during the year | ... | ... | 412 |
| (a) By private enterprise | ... | ... | 284 |
| (b) By the Local Authority | ... | ... | 128 |

A. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :-

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts) ... 190
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 2236
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932) ... Nil
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation ... 5
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 158

B. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers. 106

C. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

(a) Proceedings under Sections, 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-

By owners ... Nil

By Local Authority in default of owners ... 2

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Act :-

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 59

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-

By owners ... 51

By Local Authority in default of owners ... 1

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 1

(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given by the owners that they would not be used for human habitation... 3

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... Nil

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

(e) Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

Number of houses included in Clearance Areas ... 31

SECTION F
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The supervision of milk production is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and local authorities are only responsible for the distribution side of the milk supplies.

Only a small percentage of milk supplied in the Borough is produced locally, the bulk of the supply coming from outside sources.

On the 31st December, 1956, there were 12 dairymen and 48 distributors registered for the sale of milk within the Borough.

29 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.

45 are licenced to sell Pasteurised Milk.

42 are licensed to sell Sterilised Milk.

1 is licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

There is 1 licensed Pasteurising Plant.

Unsound Food

The following food has been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption :-

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Frozen Egg | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 lbs |
| Ham | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 lbs |
| Corned Beef | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 lbs |
| Lamb | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 lbs |
| Bacon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 lbs |
| Cooked Gammon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 lbs |
| Frozen bovine kidneys | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 lbs |
| Cod fillets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 stone |
| Prawns | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 lbs |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 tin |
| Vegetables | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 tins |
| Meat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 tins |
| Soup | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 tins |
| Fruit | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 tins |
| Condensed Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 tins |
| Evaporated Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 tins |
| Chicken | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 tins |

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year 84 samples were examined and details of these are given in the following table :-

| Name of sample | Number obtained | Number adulterated or not up to standard |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Milk | 33 | - |
| Bicarbonate of soda... | 1 | - |
| Butter | 2 | - |
| Cake Mixture | 1 | - |
| Cheese, Cheshire | 1 | - |
| Cheese Spread... | 1 | - |

| Name of sample | Number obtained | Number adulterated or not up to standard |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| brought forward ... | 39 | - |
| Cigarettes, Confectionery... | 1 | - |
| Colouring, Red ... | 1 | - |
| Cream ... | 2 | - |
| Cream of Tartar ... | 1 | - |
| Curry Powder ... | 1 | - |
| Dessert Powder, Flavoured... | 1 | - |
| Dripping ... | 2 | - |
| Figs ... | 1 | - |
| Flavouring, Pineapple ... | 1 | - |
| Gum, Bubble ... | 1 | - |
| Jam ... | 1 | - |
| Table Jelly ... | 1 | - |
| Ketchup, Tomato ... | 1 | - |
| Lemon Cheese ... | 2 | - |
| Meat, Potted ... | 1 | - |
| Mincemeat ... | 1 | - |
| Nutmeg, Ground ... | 1 | - |
| Orange Squash ... | 1 | - |
| Paste, Bloater ... | 1 | - |
| Pea Soup, Iried ... | 1 | - |
| Pudding Mixture ... | 2 | - |
| Relish, Savoury ... | 1 | - |
| Rennet, Essence of ... | 1 | - |
| Sausage, Beef ... | 3 | 1 |
| Sausage, Beef and Tomato ... | 1 | - |
| Sausage, Cumberland ... | 1 | - |
| Sausage, Pork ... | 8 | 2 |
| Semolina ... | 1 | - |
| Shortening ... | 1 | - |
| Spice, Mixed ... | 1 | - |
| Vinegar ... | 1 | - |
| Wine, Ginger ... | 1 | - |
| Totals ... | 84 | 3 |

Fiftyseven samples were examined for preservatives.

One of the samples of pork sausage reported against contained undeclared sulphite preservative which was also 50 ppm in excess of the maximum prescribed for sausages under the Preservatives Regulations. The manufacturer was interviewed following the taking of a formal sample and it was found that the preservative preparation which he was using was a new one and contained a higher amount of sulphite than the preparation to which he had been accustomed. He corrected the error but was warned that a serious view would be taken should a repetition occur.

The one sample of beef sausage and the other sample of pork sausage reported against contained undeclared sulphite preservative. On revisiting the shop the necessary notice was conspicuously displayed.

None of the other samples contravened the Preservatives Regulations.

In addition the following milk samples have been taken during the year.

| <u>Class of Milk</u> | <u>Number of samples tested</u> | <u>Appropriate Tests</u> | <u>Number of samples Passed</u> | <u>Failed</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Pasteurised | 78 | Phosphatase | 77 | 1 |
| | | Methylene Blue | 78 | - |
| Sterilised | 16 | Turbidity | 16 | - |
| | | Phosphatase | 36 | 1 |
| Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) | 37 | Methylene Blue | 37 | - |

The two samples which failed to pass the Phosphatase test were taken on same day. It was found on examining the recording thermometer at the dairy for the day in question, that although the milk had been heated for the prescribed time, the temperature had been 142.5°F instead of the minimum of 145°F. These two samples, however, satisfied the Methylene Blue test but the dairyman was warned that a more careful observation must be kept on the indicating apparatus in future.

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955

There are 44 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of preserve food and 111 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

Slaughtering of animals

During the year slaughtering has only taken place in three of the private slaughterhouses in the Borough and the following table shows the number of animals which have been examined. It has not been necessary to report any contraventions and the quality of the animals killed has been good. The amount of meat slaughtered in the Borough is only a small portion of the meat sold in the town, the bulk of the meat supply being derived from wholesalers in adjoining towns.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Beasts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 | | |
| Pigs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | | |
| Calves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | | |
| Sheep | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>1089</u> | | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>1316</u> | | |
| <u>Condemnations</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | <u>Cwts</u> | <u>Qtrs</u> | <u>Lbs</u> |
| Tuberculosis | - | Beef and Offal | - | | | | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| | - | Pork Offal | - | | | | | | 10 |
| Diseases other than tuberculosis | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | Beef and Offal | - | | | | 1 | 0 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | - | Mutton and Offal | - | | | | | | 22 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

Divisional Health Office,
Town Hall,
Sale.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the Local Health Authority Services in the Division during 1956.

Probably the main extension of the work during the year was the introduction of vaccination against poliomyelitis by the Ministry of Health. We were, unfortunately, not given as much information about this as we would have wished in the early stages, and were given so little time to prepare a register of children to be vaccinated that the clerical resources of the Divisional Office were severely strained. However, the vaccination programme itself was carried out very smoothly with the assistance of Dr. English, the Assistant County Medical Officer, and 233 children were protected.

The maternity and child welfare services showed a steady expansion of work, as did the Home Nursing and Home Help services. We have had one additional Health Visitor appointed at Sale and another Home Nurse in the Lymm area.

A further step in the amalgamation of the Ambulance Service with that of the Altrincham Division was taken with the setting up of a Joint Ambulance Sub-Committee reporting to the County Health Committee, which has taken over the administration of the service from the Divisional Committee. A joint control room has been established and already some economies are becoming evident, without any reduction in the efficiency of the service.

In thanking all my colleagues in the County Health Service for their great assistance and co-operation during the year, I must especially thank them for the great help and kindness they gave me during my illness in the early part of the year. I would also like to express my thanks to the members of the Voluntary Welfare Committees and of the W.V.S. who have done so much during the year.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to thank you for all the consideration, help and co-operation you have shown to me during the year, which has made my task so much easier.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A. TELFORD BURN.

Divisional Medical Officer.

SALE & LYMM DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman L. Bethell.

Deputy Chairman

Councillor Mrs W. M. Phillips, M.A., J.P.

Representing the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council)

County Alderman G. Astbury, J.P.
County Councillor W. Cameron.
County Alderman F. D. Gee.

County Councillor Mrs K. L. M. Hughes.
County Councillor P. A. A. Pepper.
County Alderman A. Whitley.

Representing Sale Borough Council

Alderman L. Bethell.
Councillor Mrs M. Cave.
Councillor H. H. Cunliffe.
Councillor Mrs M. Dickinson, J.P.
Councillor F. S. Laughton, J.P.

Councillor E. Lee, A.M.I.E.E.
Councillor Mrs W. M. Phillips, M.A., J.P.
Councillor J. G. Steel, B.E.M.
Councillor R. M. Willan.
Councillor C. G. Woodward, D.C.M.

Representing Lymm Urban District Council

Councillor Mrs J. Palmer.

Councillor Mrs K. V. I. Horrocks.

Co-opted Members

Mr. A. Ball, J.P., F.C.A.
Mr. S. N. Duguid, J.P., B.Sc.
Miss E. Hatton.
Mrs D. King.

Miss M. L. McMurtrey.
Mrs D. A. Seagrief.
Mr. L. Steains, C.B.E., J.P.
Dr. F. Wraith.

Clerk to the Committee

Mr. Bertram Finch.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer.

Dr. A. Telford Burn, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.

Chief Clerk

Mr. W. Willson.

Clerical Staff

Mrs E. Aldhouse.
Mrs S. M. Rock.
Miss W. England.

REPORT ON THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES IN
THE DIVISION

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Mothers' Clinics

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held weekly on Wednesday afternoons at Chapel Road Welfare Centre, Sale. The clinics are conducted by Dr. H. MacMichael assisted by a Health Visitor, and the County Midwives. The student midwives in training at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital also attend the clinics.

The clinic deals mainly with expectant mothers who have booked the County Midwives for domiciliary confinement, but in addition cases are referred by General Practitioners for blood examinations, and by some hospitals to save expectant mothers who have booked for hospital confinement making frequent long journeys during their pregnancy.

Relaxation classes have been conducted at the clinics by Mrs F. C. Norris, C.S.P. and have been well attended. Mrs Norris is having to give up this work and we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mrs G. Clifford to continue the classes. Much publicity has recently been given to the benefits of ante-natal exercises, and I have no doubt that as a result the attendances at these classes will increase.

One of the main objects of Local Authority ante-natal clinics has always been education of the expectant mother in the care of her own health during pregnancy and the nursing period, and in the upbringing of her baby. This work has developed at our clinics thanks to the use of visual aids, especially the epidiascope provided by the Voluntary Welfare Committee. The Health Visitor devotes much of her time at the clinics to this work, and it is very much appreciated by the mothers.

Attendances at the post-natal clinics continue to be disappointingly small.

| | <u>New Cases</u> | <u>Total attendances</u> |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Ante-natal | 190 | 852 |
| Post-natal | 3 | 4 |
| Dental - pre-natal | 2 | 3 |
| - nursing mothers | 3 | 12 |

(b) Child Welfare Clinics

The five centres in the division have been very well attended during the year. Two clinics are held each week at Chapel Road Centre, Sale, and one each at Brooks' Institute, Raglan Road and Norris Road in Sale, and at Eagle Brow, Lymm. The Chapel Road and Lymm Clinics are conducted by general practitioners, Drs L. Huddleston and J. G. Cronin and Dr. H. Sissons respectively, while Dr. B. Sloan takes the Brooks' Institute clinic and shares the attendances at Raglan Road with the Divisional Medical Officer. Dr. A. English, Assistant County Medical Officer attends the Norris Road Clinic. The doctors see all new cases, and others as may be necessary. All children attending are seen by the

Health Visitors, and on them depends in great measure the success or otherwise of the clinics. The large attendances in the division show clearly how well we are served by our Health Visitors.

Registration and other clerical work, and the weighing of children is carried out by the ladies of the Voluntary Welfare Committees, who also handle the sales of proprietary infant foods at the Chapel Road and Lymm Centres. The Divisional Committee, and the staff, are very grateful for their help and for the equipment which they have supplied for use in the clinics, especially the demonstration layettes at Lymm and apparatus for the assessment of hearing level in young children at Sale. The earlier any degree of deafness can be identified in infants the more successful are efforts to teach them lip reading and to aid them to develop normal speech. Dr. English and two of our Health Visitors have had special training in this work during the year at the Manchester University Department of Education of the Deaf, and with the equipment supplied by the Authority and the Voluntary Committee it is hoped that a very useful service will soon be developed.

The sale of proprietary infant foods at the branch centres in Sale is carried out by the Divisional Office Staff and has shown a definite increase as compared with last year.

Clinic Attendances

| | <u>New Cases</u> | <u>Doctors' Consultations</u> | <u>Total Attendances</u> | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | <u>0-1</u> | <u>1-2</u> | <u>2-5</u> |
| Sale - Chapel Road | 300 | 1210 | 3938 | 560 | 283 |
| Sale Moor | 141 | 725 | 1598 | 299 | 143 |
| Raglan Road | 130 | 736 | 1743 | 361 | 273 |
| Brooks' Institute | 115 | 522 | 1738 | 225 | 34 |
| Lymm | <u>131</u> | <u>725</u> | <u>1665</u> | <u>533</u> | <u>549</u> |
| | <u>817</u> | <u>3918</u> | <u>10682</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1282</u> |

Specialist Clinics (attendances by children under 5 years)

| | <u>New Cases</u> | <u>Total Attendances</u> |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Ophthalmic - Sale | 32 | 78 |
| - Lymm | 10 | 38 |
| Dental | 23 | 33 |

Sale of Proprietary Welfare Foods (Sale Moor, Raglan Road and Brooks' Institute Centres)

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| Stocks bought | - | £603. 17. 6. |
| Total Sales | - | £658. 19. 11. |

(c) Distribution of Ministry of Food Welfare Foods

There has been no change in the arrangements for distributing Ministry of Food Welfare Foods (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice).

Centres are established at the Divisional Office and at the Council Offices, Lymm, the latter manned by the staff of Lymm U.D.C. In addition members of the W.V.S. attend the Norris Road and Raglan Road clinics at

Sale and at the Lymm clinic during child welfare sessions and handle the distribution at these centres and I would like to thank them for their assistance. Distribution at Brooks' Institute clinic is carried out by a member of the Divisional Office Staff. While there was a fall in the amount of National Dried Milk issued as compared with last year, there was an increase in some vitamin supplement issues, in the total items distributed and in the cash turnover.

The issues made during the year were :-

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| National Dried Milk | 17,711 tins |
| Cod Liver Oil | 5,579 bottles |
| Vitamin Tablets | 3,473 packets |
| Orange Juice | 49,888 bottles |
| Total Items | 76,651 articles |
| Cash and stamps received | £1,853. 11. 10d. |

(d) Day Nursery

The only Day Nursery in the Division is situated in Harley Road, Sale. To ensure that this is run at the most economical figure the number of children on the register has been reduced so as to have about 30 children in attendance. Charges have been graded from two to four shillings per day according to the class of priority, although the cost per place is much in advance of this. There is a waiting list for non-priority cases, but all priority cases are granted immediate admission, even though this does increase the number on the register over the permitted maximum. This is possible because the nursery was originally a 50 place nursery and there is, therefore, no problem of overcrowding.

There was an outbreak of mumps in June and of measles during November and December, but it was not necessary to close the Nursery during the year on account of sickness.

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| Number on register 1st January, 1956 | - | 37 |
| Number admitted during the year | - | 38 |
| Number left during the year | - | 39 |
| Number on register 31st December, 1956 | - | 36 |
| Average daily attendance | - | 28 |

21 children were in the nursery throughout the period.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES

These are controlled by the County Medical Officer and the Divisional Committee deals only with accommodation and transport of midwives.

There are two midwives in Sale and one in Lymm who attend at domiciliary births in the Division. The Sale midwives are accompanied by students from the Part II midwifery training school at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital as part of their District training.

The proportion of domiciliary births at Sale is only about one in six and two midwives proves adequate, but expectant mothers are having increasing difficulty in booking in to hospitals and any great increase in the number of domiciliary confinements would necessitate an increase in the establishment of midwives.

Midwives (continued)

| <u>Cases Attended</u> | <u>Sale</u> | <u>Lymm</u> |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| As Midwife (i.e. in sole charge) | - 32 | 48 |
| As Maternity Nurse (i.e. under the supervision of a medical practitioner) | - <u>91</u> | <u>3</u> |
| <u>Totals</u> | - <u>123</u> | <u>51</u> |

HEALTH VISITING

This service is also under the direct control of the County Medical Officer but there is close co-operation between the Health Visitors and the Divisional Medical Officer.

An additional Health Visitor was appointed at Sale during the autumn, and a revision of the areas of the visitors followed. This was in part necessitated by the increased population of the Borough and in part to the extra duties falling on the staff. From being solely advisers on the care of young children they have become health advisers to the whole family, from infants to aged persons, and are often called on to visit patients on discharge from hospital. They also visit all tuberculous persons and their families, advising on the prevention of spread of the disease, and on the welfare of the patient. In this work they maintain a very close liaison with the Chest Clinic.

HOME NURSING

As with the other nursing staff of the County the Home Nurses are direct under the control of the County Medical Officer.

During the year Nurse Cahill, who had been Home Nurse at Lymm from the inception of the service, left us and has been replaced by Nurse Kneale. The area has been extended and another nurse has been employed.

The Nurse's house at Lymm has been redecorated and refurnished on the change of staff.

| | <u>Sale</u> | <u>Lymm</u> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cases attended | 612 | 240 |
| Total visits | 10,645 | 5,120 |

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The primary object of Local Authority Health Services is the prevention of disease, and in those infectious diseases for which specific immunisation procedures are available and necessary they achieve this object by the provision of protection, either at clinics or through general practitioners. At the present time such protection is offered against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

There was one extension of the vaccination and immunisation service during the year which has received very great publicity. I refer of course to vaccination against poliomyelitis. While the incidence of this disease is not great when compared with that of diphtheria before the introduction of immunisation, the high proportion of cases left with marked residual disability has led to a great fear of the disease in the public mind. The vaccine used

is prepared in this country in a similar way to the Salk vaccine in America, and the disaster which occurred there due to insufficient sterilization of the vaccine affected the response of parents to the offer of vaccination. However, 2288 children in the appropriate age groups were registered before the closing date, and since then 133 have applied for addition to the list. The selection of children for vaccination was made by the Ministry of Health and 228 children were given two injections and 5 given one injection before the end of June. A small issue in November was sufficient to complete the vaccination of these children.

This scheme threw a great deal of extra work on the administrative staff of the Division as individual letters had to be distributed to the parents of all children between the ages of two and nine years and a separate registration card prepared for each child who accepted. Just as the scheme was getting under way I became ill, and it was thanks to the office staff that everything went so very smoothly over the publicity and recording, and I would take this opportunity of expressing my very sincere thanks to them for their efforts in this matter.

Vaccination against smallpox is accepted as desirable by most parents, and about 55% of all children under one year are known to have been protected while there is every reason to believe that many more have been vaccinated by general practitioners who have not notified the fact.

A combined prophylactic against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus is now available, giving protection against all three diseases simultaneously, and is recommended to mothers bringing their children to the immunisation clinics. It is accepted by most of them in preference to separate protection. The response to the offer of this protection is not so great as it may be and in particular a falling off in the numbers receiving booster doses for continued protection has been noted.

The following table gives the number of children known to have been vaccinated and immunised at the clinics and by private practitioners during the year, but it may well be that even more children have been given protection although no record is held by the department.

| | Smallpox | | Diphtheria | | | | Whooping Cough | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|
| | Vaccination | Re-Vaccination | Primary Immunisation | Re-Immunisation | | | | |
| | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |
| Pre-School Children | 299 | 188 | 1 | - | 316 | 230 | 19 | - |
| School Children | 2 | 10 | - | 5 | 9 | 8 | 97 | 67 |
| Adults | 1 | 27 | 5 | 53 | - | - | - | - |
| Totals | 302 | 225 | 6 | 58 | 325 | 238 | 116 | 67 |

(a) At the Clinics

(b) By Private Practitioners.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During the year a Joint Ambulance Sub Committee was formed with representatives of the County Health Committee, the Altrincham Divisional Health Committee and the Sale & Lymm Divisional Health Committee to be responsible for amalgamation of the two divisional ambulance services and reporting direct to the County Health Committee. A joint control room was set up at Altrincham and the integration of the services has proceeded gradually.

One of the ambulances which has been in continuous use since the service began has been sold and replaced by a sitting case ambulance, capable of taking one stretcher case or eight sitting cases. This is a very much more economical type of vehicle, and should prove of very great value in the transport of treatment cases.

Shortly before the end of the year the County Health Committee circulated a scheme for radio-control of ambulances and a joint meeting was held between representatives of the County Health Committee and the Divisional Committees, who are to consider the matter further during 1957.

In view of the partial amalgamation of the ambulance service with that at Altrincham, comparative figures cannot be given for mileage etc., but the vehicles allocated to Sale (3 ambulances, 1 sitting case ambulance and 1 sitting case car) have travelled 90,786 miles on 6,636 journeys and carrying in all 13,730 patients.

In addition, the Hospital Car Service covered a total of 5,802 miles in Lymm in carrying 651 patients.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

While most of the work in this section has been connected with tuberculosis as in past years, there is an increasing amount of after care work for elderly persons discharged from hospital after illness or injury, and for those for whom no hospital bed can be found for some weeks. These delays in admission cause a great deal of worry for all concerned and are a great strain on Home Help, Home Nursing and Health Visiting services during winter time.

So far as tuberculosis is concerned there are two main methods adopted for the prevention of spread of the disease. The first is the following up of cases to ensure that the members of the family know how to protect themselves and that all contacts attend for X-ray and clinical examination at the Chest Clinic. The second is to provide B.C.G. vaccination, both to contacts and to school leavers. Under this scheme 72 child contacts have been vaccinated during the year, 48 at Altrincham Chest Clinic, 1 at Warrington Clinic and 23 in the Divisional Clinics. In addition the parents of 537 children aged 13 years attending County Schools in the Division were circulated offering protection for their children. About 70% accepted and 367 children were tested to see whether they required vaccination. 277 were vaccinated and the other 90 were X-rayed to determine whether they were free from disease. One acute case was found among these children, and others were kept under observation. In addition 23 Sale children were given B.C.G. soon after birth by the Medical Research Council B.C.G. Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

A register of tuberculous patients in the Division is kept in the Divisional Office with full records and a close liaison with the Chest Clinics maintained.

| | <u>MALES</u> | | <u>FEMALES</u> | | <u>Total</u> |
|---|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| | <u>Pulm.</u> | <u>Non-Pulm.</u> | <u>Pulm.</u> | <u>Non-Pulm.</u> | |
| <u>Sale</u> | | | | | |
| On register 1st January, 1956 | 103 | 22 | 80 | 9 | 214 |
| Added to register | 29 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 58 |
| Removed from register | 20 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 41 |
| Remaining on register 31st December, 1956 | 112 | 20 | 89 | 10 | 231 |
| Admitted to Sanatoria during the year | 12 | - | 17 | 1 | 30 |
| Discharged from Sanatoria during the year | 17 | - | 13 | - | 30 |
| <u>Lynn</u> | | | | | |
| On register 1st January, 1956 | 16 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 38 |
| Added to register | 1 | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| Removed from register | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Remaining on register 31st December, 1956 | 15 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 38 |

In addition to the above services in connection with tuberculosis, nursing equipment is provided on loan for the use of patients who are sick at home, and 6 wheel chairs are also available so that crippled persons can be taken out by their relatives.

Occupational therapy has been provided for those who are housebound by reason of illness and gives some interest to these patients. Materials are provided at cost price, so that some little income can also be made by these people.

Convalescent holidays have been arranged on request from doctors of patients who have been ill at home and require a period of rest and recuperation before returning to work, and where there has been financial hardship a contribution has been made towards the cost.

DOMESTIC HELP

There was an increase of almost 25% in the amount of assistance given by the domestic help service, despite the difficulties of obtaining suitable women to undertake this work. 148 cases were given assistance for a total of 12,411 hours. 55 of these were maternity cases in which full time assistance was given, 58 were elderly people or chronic sick requiring a few hours service each week and the remainder were cases of sudden illness or hospital admission of mothers or similar unexpected conditions.

HEALTH EDUCATION

At all times the Health Visitors, and other members of the staff endeavour to teach mothers and expectant mothers, and school children on methods of preventing illness and promoting good health. Their efforts have been reinforced by the use of visual aids such as posters, exhibition materials, and slides.

Lectures have been given to organisations, and every effort made to interest people in good health.

A P P E N D I X

SUMMARY OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES IN THE SALE AND LYNN DIVISION

- Divisional Health Office - Town Hall, Sale. (SALE 2255)
- Mothers' Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)
Ante-natal and post-natal clinic - Each Wednesday afternoon.
- Dental Treatment - Sale Welfare Centre - By appointment
- Infant Welfare Clinics
Sale Chapel Road Centre - Each Tuesday & Thursday afternoon.
Sale Moor Centre - Each Thursday afternoon.
Sale Raglan Road Centre - Each Tuesday afternoon.
Sale Brooks' Institute Centre - Each Friday afternoon.
Lynn Welfare Centre - Each Tuesday afternoon.
- Specialist Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)
Ophthalmic - By appointment.
Sunlight - By appointment.
- Day Nursery, Harley Road, Sale - Matron: Mrs E. Howitt (SALE 4627)
- Midwives
Mrs D. Lindley - 65, Derbyshire Road South, Sale. (SALE 43)
Mrs I. E. Thompson - 6, Lansdowne Road, Sale. (SALE 1140)
Miss J. Pike - 21, The Crescent, Lynn (LYNN 725)
- Health Visitors
Miss H. Wingfield)
Miss B. Cunliffe) Welfare Centre
Mrs E. Heywood) 70, Chapel Road, Sale. (SALE 1329)
Mrs M. Holmes)
Miss J. Sidebottom)
Miss F. Govan - 29, Eagle Brow, Lynn. (LYNN 277)
- Home Nurses
Mrs W. F. Raad - 107, Royton Avenue, Sale. (SALE 6135)
Miss L. Powell - 22, Georges Road, Sale. (SALE 7033)
Miss B. Kitchen - 13, Harcourt Road, Sale. (SALE 5764)
Miss F. M. Kneale - 26, Highfield Road, Lynn. (LYNN 116)
Mrs A. B. James - 61, Star Lane, Lynn. (LYNN 399)
- Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics
Sale Welfare Centre - Each Friday morning.
- Ambulance Station
31/33, Chapel Road, Sale - Supervisor: Mr. J.B. Kirkby. (SALE 4)
- Care and After-Care - Nursing requisites on application to the Divisional Health Office.
- Domestic Help - On application to the Divisional Health Office.
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